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St. James's, January 31.

THE following Addreſs from the Council and Aſſembly of *Barbadoes*, being tranſmitted from thence, was preſented to Her Majeſty by *William Heyſham*, Eſq; and introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of *Dartmouth*, one of Her Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

To the QUEEN's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Members of Her Majeſty's Council and general Aſſembly of *Barbadoes.*

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE *Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects do humbly preſume to take this Opportunity to Congratulate Your Majeſty in overcoming the many ſurprizing Difficulties You have ſo generouſly ſuſtained, and ſtruggled with (for the Good of all Your Subjects and Allies) through the whole Courſe of Your glorious Reign, but more eſpecially in overcoming thoſe which would have obſtructed that agreeable Proſpect of Peace, which Your Majeſty is graciouſly pleas'd to give us in Your Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on the Sixth of* June *laſt.*

This gracious Speech hath filled us with equal Joy and Admiration; for the Terms of Peace therein mentioned are ſuch, as will not only tend to the good of Europe *in general, to the Honour and Safety of* Great Britain *in particular, and to the inexpreſſible Benefit of all Your Majeſty's Dominions; but the Care Your Majeſty hath likewiſe taken of all Your Allies, will alſo perpetuate Your Illuſtrious Name to all ſucceeding Ages, and remain a laſting Monument of Your Praiſe.*

We alſo humbly take this occaſion to acknowledge Your Majeſty's great Goodneſs in the Happineſs we enjoy under the Adminiſtration of Your Governor.

We cannot conclude, without humbly beſeeching Your Majeſty to give us leave to aſſure You, that our hearty Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to contribute all we can to the ſafety of Your Royal Perſon, and the Proſperity of Your Reign.

Which Addreſs Her Majeſty receiv'd very graciouſly.

Genoa, January 22. *N. S.* Some Days ago we received the Treaty for prolonging a Ceſſation of Arms between the Crowns of Great Britain, France and Spain, for four Months, which was immediately ſent to Admiral Jennings at Porta Spetia. The Great Duke of Tuſcany, the Duke of Parma and this Republick, have followed the Example of the Venetians, in forbidding all Commerce with the Emperor's Hereditary Countries, for fear of the Plague. The French Envoy reſiding here had obtain'd Leave of his Court to return home, for the Recovery of his Health; but he is ſince order'd to ſtay till he hath executed ſome Commiſſions which are to be ſent him very ſoon, relating to Sicily and Sardinia. The Court of Vienna hath offer'd the Pruſſian Troops Thirteen thouſand Piſtoles, being half of what they demand for their Winter Quarters, but they ſtill refuſe to march out of Italy.

Turin, January 28. *N. S.* Moſt of the General Officers of his Royal Highneſs's Troops are come to this Place, in order to make ſome new Regulations in the Army. They aſſembled a few Days ago to conſider of ſome Propoſals that have been made for rendring the Militia more uſeful: And it is ſaid, at their next Meeting they will nominate the Regiments that are to be ſent to take Poſſeſſion of Sicily. Some Diſputes have ariſen between the Emperor and the Duke, about the Imperial Fiefs in this Country, but it is hoped they will be adjuſted at Utrecht. The Count de Caſtelbarco, Envoy from the Court of Vienna, is to have his Audience of Leave to Morrow.

Lisbon, February 6. *N. S.* This Court continues ſtill at Salvaterra. The King and Queen have lately made a ſolemn Entry into Santaren, at the Requeſt of the Inhabitants of that Town. On the ſecond Inſtant came in the Royal Anne Gally from Gibraltar, having on Board the Commiſſioners for inſpecting Her Majeſty's Forces. She brings Advice, that the Emperor of Morocco refuſed either to reſtore the Queen's Subjects, or to renew the Truce.

Hamburgh, February 7. *N. S.* On the twenty fifth paſt his Daniſh Majeſty ſet out from Fredericia, and arrived on the twenty eighth at Rendeſburg, where the Czar waited to receive him. A few Days after the Army of the Allies broke up, and having paſt the Eyder, the Infantry at Rendeſburg, and the Cavalry at Oſterade, they march'd towards Frederickſtadt. On the fourth the Czar and the King of Denmark took their Route towards the Treine, and finding Holingſtedt abandoned, they repair'd the Bridges which the Swedes had broke down, and paſſed that little River. Upon which Count Steinbock changed his Quarters from Oldeſwort to Gardingen, where it is thought impoſſible to Attack him, unleſs the Ditches, which in that Country are very broad and deep, ſhould be frozen over; and it is ſaid he will be able to find Subſiſtance there for a long time. As ſoon as that General arrived in Eyderſtadt, he writ to the Adminiſtrator of Holſtein, to deſire Tonningen might be delivered to him for a Place of Arms, but the Adminiſtrator returned anſwer, that being reſolved to obſerve an exact Neutrality, he could not grant his Requeſt.

Utrecht, February 10. *N. S.* Yeſterday Morning the Plenipotentiaries of France were in Conference with thoſe of Portugal, and afterwards with the Miniſters of Savoy, at the Houſe of the Lord Privy Seal, who entertain'd them at Dinner. The Imperial Plenipotentiaries have lately communicated to thoſe of the Queen a ſecond Plan of Peace, which comes very near the Contents of Her Majeſty's Speech from the Throne. It is ſaid the Abbot de Polignac intends to ſet out to Morrow for the Court of France.

Weſtminſter, February 3. This Day the Parliament met, and was further Prorogued to Tueſday the 17th Inſtant.

The Commiſſioners for Victualling Her Majeſty's Navy give Notice, That on Wedneſday the 11th *Inſtant in the Forenoon, they will be ready to receive Propoſals and Treat with ſuch Perſons as are inclinable to ſerve Iron Hoops for the Service of Her Majeſty's Navy.*